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Lanchester Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health



FOR THE YEAR

1958

S. LUDKIN, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

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INDEX OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
I General and Vital Statistics relating to the Lanchester Rural District	4
II Health Services in the Area	9
A. Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services	8
(a) General—Water, Sewage Disposal, Atmospheric Pollution, etc.	10
(b) Housing and Factories	12
(c) General Inspections	14
(d) Inspection and Supervision of Food	15
(e) Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases	17
B. Local Health Authority Services	22
C. Hospital and General Practitioners Services in the Area ..	26
Appendices:—	
A Trend of Vital Statistics since 1938	28
B Analysis of Notified and Confirmed Cases of Notifiable Diseases under age groups for 1958	29
C Statistics relating to Factory Inspection	30
D Statistics in relation to Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	31
E Details of Sewage Disposal Works in the Rural Area ..	32
F Details of Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part	33

Health Department,
Council Offices,
Lanchester,
Durham.

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

After eight and a half very happy years as your Medical Officer of Health I now present my last annual report on the vital statistics, health services and sanitary circumstances of your Area for the year 1958.

There were no special incidents or circumstances to which I wish to draw your attention, indeed we were free from any major epidemic, there was an increase in the birth rate and a reduction in the still birth rate, there were no maternal deaths, no cases of diphtheria or food poisoning, one of poliomyelitis, one death and only four newly notified cases of tuberculosis—the lowest annual tuberculosis notification rate ever recorded in the district.

The importance and value of the personal health services has become more apparent year by year, and it will be noted that 50 per cent. of the visits of the domiciliary nurses are to old people while 90 per cent. of those being provided with home-helps are old age pensioners. The value of chiropody services etc. and comprehensive schemes for physically and mentally handicapped are being recognised and are becoming a necessity. Social welfare and health are inseparable and fortunately the climate of opinion for the development of these services would appear to be suitable.

We have pressed on very successfully with slum clearance schemes and together with other duties in relation to atmospheric pollution, food hygiene, meat inspection etc. the staff of the department have been kept very busy.

Finally I should like to thank the members of the Council for their encouragement and support, and the staff of my own department for their loyal assistance during the years I have had the privilege of being your medical officer of health.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

STANLEY LUDKIN,
Medical Officer of Health.

I. GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT

Area (Acres)	44,243
Population (Estimated)	15,090
(1) Estimated number of children:—	
Under 5 years	1,176
5-15 years	2,042
Number of Inhabited Houses	4,352
(1) Number of Aged Miners' Homes	21
(2) Number of Council and North Eastern Association Aged Persons' Homes	123
(3) Number of Council and North Eastern Association Houses ..	1,800
(4) Number of Houses and Shops combined	55
(5) Number of Lock-up Shops	56
(6) Number of houses which have been closed or demolished during the year	141
(7) Estimated Number of Sub-standard houses still occupied ..	23
Rateable Value:—	
(1) Actual Rateable Value	£153,477
(2) Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	£451

The Lanchester Rural District, as it is at present constituted, came into being on 1st April, 1937, and consists of nine parishes—Cornsay, Esh, Greencroft, Healeyfield, Hedleyhope, Lanchester, Langley, Muggleswick and Satley.

Number of Employed Persons

excluding those resident in Castleside, Hamsteels and Esh Colliery.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agriculture	98	12	110
Coal Mining	1,300	10	1,310
Coke and By-Products	220	3	223
Building	170	4	174
Distributive Trade	30	30	60
Cosmetics, Plastics, etc.	74	311	385
Professional Services	40	187	227
Local Authorities	114	60	174
Brickmaking	52	2	54
	<u>2,098</u>	<u>619</u>	<u>2,717</u>

Unemployed and Disabled

(a) Employable Persons out of work at 31st December, 1958	80
(b) Registered Disabled who were on the Tuberculosis Register at 31st December, 1958	6
(c) Number of persons who had special rehabilitation during year ..	Nil
(d) Number of Registered Disabled persons who have been trained during 1958	1
(e) Number of Registered Blind Persons	30

Comparative Rates

	England and Wales	Durham County	Lanchester R.D.
No. of live births per 1,000 population ..	16.4	18.6	16.77
No. of still births per 1,000 live and still births	21.6	23.2	26.93
No. of maternal deaths per 1,000 live and still births	0.43	0.67	Nil
No. of infant deaths per 1,000 related live births	22.5	25.0	27.67
No. of deaths per 1,000 population	11.7	11.3	12.53
No. of Tuberculosis deaths per 1,000 pop- ulation	0.10	0.12	0.06
No. of Pulmonary Tuberculosis deaths per 1,000 population	0.09	0.11	Nil
No. of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis deaths per 1,000 population	0.01	0.02	0.06

The standardised birth and death rates for the area, *i.e.*, rates calculated in such a way that allowances are made for the age and sex composition of the population were 17.2 and 12.15 respectively. When comparing the above rates it must be realised that in a population of 15,000 (approximately) the rates frequently fluctuate from year to year, one or two additional deaths producing what would appear at first sight to be a significant change.

DETAILED VITAL STATISTICS

Births

					Males	Females	Total
(a) Live Births—							
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	137	109	246
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
				Totals ..	141	112	253
(b) Still Births—							
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
				Totals ..	4	3	7

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
No. of Still Births per 1,000 population	0.71	0.32	0.26	0.45	0.32	0.39	0.46	0.67	0.46	0.66	0.46
No. of Live and Still Births per 1,000 population	19.2	19.5	16.2	16.0	16.42	16.63	15.03	16.84	16.95	14.74	17.24
No. of Still Births per 1,000 Live and Still Births	37.2	16.9	16.3	28.4	20.0	23.6	31.8	39.52	27.4	45.05	26.93

During the year there were seven still-births as compared with ten last year.

Deaths

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Deaths during the year	103	86	189
Deaths from Puerperal causes	—	—	—

(a) Infant Deaths

During the year there were seven infant deaths (27.67 per 1,000 live births) and seven stillbirths compared with eight infant deaths and ten still-births in the previous year. Of the seven infant deaths in 1958 four died within the first week of life.

Whether a child is still born or dies within the first week of life is frequently a matter of chance and as the causes are usually the same, the 7 recorded in the first category and the 4 in the second should therefore be grouped together when considering the problem of prevention. For a long time this group has been the hardcore of wasted infant life. Greater attention is now being given to it, and one cannot stress too strongly the importance of adequate advice, medical attention and care of expectant mothers together with the education of the nursing mother in the principles of nutrition and prevention of infections, and of course, more research into the causes of death.

During the year there were the following deaths under one year of age:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live Births</i>
All Legitimate	4	3	7	27.67
(b) Deaths (General)				
ALL CAUSES	103	86	189	

For detailed statistics and trends see Appendix A.

1. Cardio Vascular:—

(a) Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	7	27
(b) Coronary disease	23	13	36
(c) Hypertension with heart disease	2	—	2
(d) Other heart diseases	11	8	19
(e) Other circulatory diseases	2	3	5
Totals	58	31	89

2. Chest Diseases:—

(a) Pneumonia	3	3	6
(b) Bronchitis	5	6	11
(c) Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—	2
Totals	10	9	19

3. Cancer:—	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
(a) Stomach	1	2	3
(b) Lung, Bronchus	2	—	2
(c) Breast	—	4	4
(d) Uterus	—	—	—
(e) Other Sites, including Lymphatic Neoplasms	8	9	17
Totals ..	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>26</u>
4. Tuberculosis (all forms)	1	—	1
5. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	3	—	3
6. Diabetes	—	2	2
7. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
8. Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	—	4
9. Congenital Malformations	1	1	2
10. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	11	23	34
11. Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—
12. All Other Accidents	2	3	5
13. Suicide	1	1	2

The main causes of death in the district during the year were diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, Cancer, Bronchitis and Pneumonia, in that order of prevalence. It will be noted that there were 6 deaths from Carcinoma of the Lung, 3 of whom were males, and it is timely to be reminded that not only is there an association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, but also that cigarette smoking increases liability to the disease—a liability which is reduced when smoking is discontinued. The number of deaths from Coronary Thrombosis has again been the same. Twenty-three of the 36 deaths due to this disease were in males, a differential in the sexes which appears to be decreasing with the years.

During the year there were 5 accidents causing deaths of which 2 occurred in the home (1 being a person over the age of 65 years) and three occurred at work.

Every era has its own particular medical and social problems ; there is a constant shift of emphasis from one problem to the next as the years go by. Sometimes this is prompted by necessity, sometimes by advances in medical knowledge, while occasionally humanitarian concepts alone dictate the changes. And so, as a result throughout the ages health and welfare services have been re-orientated in order to adapt themselves and to be of the greatest value to the community.

To-day, many beds in sanatoria and infectious diseases hospitals are empty, while mental hospitals are overcrowded. Deaths from Tuberculosis are dramatically decreasing ; deaths from Cancer and Coronary Thrombosis are increasing. More expectant mothers are being delivered in hospital and still more maternity and ante-natal beds are demanded. More old and chronic sick remain at home and receive outpatient treatment and home nursing with a need for chiropody services and more

hostels for the aged and handicapped who require accommodation, care and attention not otherwise provided. More community care as opposed to hospital care of those suffering from mental defect or mental illness is to be the next step. In addition responsibilities will be added because of the possible problems associated with the safe working with and preparation of radio-active materials for industry, hospitals and research and safe disposal of the resulting radio-active wastes.

More consideration is being given these days to accidents in the home. While only a small portion are fatal, they continue to cause a great deal of unnecessary suffering and disability apart from any associated inconvenience. Most could be avoided and many others reduced in severity by wider knowledge of risks and precautions and by ensuring that preventive measures are adopted in time. Particular attention should be given where there are children under school age and those over 65 years. For every 7 children killed on the roads, 10 die from accidents in the home.

The kitchen and bathroom are the two most dangerous rooms, with their gas taps, electric switches, the various appliances including heaters, fires and of course boiling water, although lounges, bedrooms and stairs with loose carpets on polished surfaces, trailing electric flex or loose stair-rods can be just as lethal.

So far as burns are concerned, the wearing of safer garments made of flame-resistant material, while it will reduce the risk of burning accidents, will not remove it. The safest measure is to guard the fires. The law requires new gas, electric and oil fires to be fitted with guards but it cannot compel the fitting of guards to old fires or the use of guards with open fires. This must be the responsibility of the individual householder, especially those who have the care of children, old or handicapped people.

II. HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A. Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services.

Staff of Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health and County Area Medical Officer for Consett and Stanley Urban and Lanchester Rural District:

S. LUDKIN, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspectors:

G. ROWE, Cert.S.I.B., and Meat Inspectors' Certificate. (Senior Public Health Inspector).

F. E. TERRY, Cert.S.I.B., and Meat Inspectors' Certificate.

Clerical Staff:

K. W. THOMPSON.

(a) General

Water. The Sunderland and South Shields Water Company's and Durham County Water Board's project for the construction of the new Derwent reservoir is being pushed ahead as quickly as possible. Details regarding its design are being considered and the contract for the construction of the large filter plant at Mosswood has been awarded and it is hoped to let the contract for the construction of the dam early this summer. As soon as the contract is let it is anticipated that the work will commence without delay. It is estimated that this reservoir will be able to supply about twenty million gallons of water per day.

Bacteriological quality of the water during the year has been under constant observation and has been of very satisfactory quality. Unfortunately it has been very highly coloured due to heavy and continuous rainfall and to improve the physical quality of the water, the Board proposed to construct a new filter plant at Honey Hill. The natural fluorine content fluctuates between 0.1 and 0.2 parts per million—an amount which would have to be supplemented if the maximum benefit is to be derived from this chemical substance in the prevention of dental caries and the premature loss of teeth in children and adolescents.

During the year the Board laid 1,400 yards of new 3-in. and 4-in. mains to distribute water in the Area and the trunk mains are being cross-connected to improve the continuity of supply.

The Ministry approved scheme for a mains supply to the Tow-Law-Rowley area started during the year, and at the time of writing this report the laying of this main pipe line is almost completed.

All houses in the area with the exception of those mentioned in the subsequent table are supplied by the Durham County Water Board mains and all have a supply on tap in the houses ; none being served by a stand pipe.

Parish	No. of		Type of Supply				Method of Distribution				
	Houses	Popu- lation	Public Spring	Private			Carried	Gravity Piped	Pum- ped	House Service	
				Reser- voir	Spring	Well				Inside	Out
Cornsay	3	10	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	2	1
Greencroft	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Healeyfield	16	48	—	—	16	1	3	13	1	12	4
Lanchester	62	186	3	—	54	8	11	29	22	48	14
Muggleswick	36	108	—	3	32	1	1	32	3	34	2
Satley	29	87	2	—	27	2	11	9	9	15	14
Totals	147	443	5	3	132	13	27	86	35	111	36

WATER SAMPLING

Springs	Parish	No. of Samples	Grade			
			1	2	3	4
„	Lanchester ..	13	6	—	—	7
„	Muggleswick ..	6	6	—	—	—
	Totals ..	19	12	—	—	7

In the case of samples which indicated contamination occupiers were warned to boil all water before use.

Drainage and Sewage

About half the work necessary to bring the standard of Langley Park Sewage Disposal Works up to modern standards had been carried out by the end of the year, and this should be completed during 1959. I regret to say that I must again repeat my anxiety regarding the inadequate disposal of sewage from Ushaw College. If only this problem could be adequately disposed of most of us would feel a great deal happier.

Sanitary Conveniences

There were three conversions carried out during the year. 66 new houses provided a similar number of additional W.C's.

The revised figures for sanitary accommodation at 31st December, 1958 are as follows :—

Water Closets	..	..	..	..	4,495
Ash Closets	..	..	..	..	95
Privy Ashpits	..	..	..	..	40

Atmospheric Pollution

Certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956 relating mainly to smoke control areas, requirements regarding new furnaces and colliery spoil banks were brought into operation on 31st December, 1956, the remainder of the provisions became operative on 1st June, 1958.

By regulation the Minister of Housing and Local Government has now extended the list of works subject to control under the Alkali, etc. Works

Regulations of 1906. This extended list now includes processes in iron and steel works, gas and coke works, and ceramic works, and the Electricity Board plants in this Area, the result of this being that after 1st June, 1958, virtually all forms of pollution from premises controlled under the Alkali Act became subject to control under that Act by the Alkali Inspectorate. A large amount of pollution of course still comes from domestic stoves and fireplaces burning coal. Most of it is discharged at low level. Normally it is not dark smoke and therefore not covered by Section 1 of the Act, the only possible way of controlling it being by the institution of smoke control areas. This latter scheme is hindered in the district by the fact that miners obtain concessionary coal which is not of course of the smokeless variety. The Council have however approved the Building Byelaws for compulsory installation of smokeless heating and cooking appliances in all new buildings including Council houses. Smoke emission from other industrial processes in the Area is well under control.

Prevention of Damage by Pests

During the year, 698 inspections were made to private dwellings, business premises, Local Authority's properties and agricultural premises (See Appendix D.)

The maintenance treatments of sewers and sewage disposal works were completed at two six-monthly intervals as required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. During the first treatment in March, 288 manholes were pre-baited and poisoned and 59 were found to be infested. In the second treatment, 77 manholes were treated and 47 were found to be infested.

Close relations have been maintained with the representatives of the Northern Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and valuable information has been obtained from circulars during the year.

Disinfestation

During the year 174 houses were inspected prior to the tenants taking over tenancies of Council Houses. None were found to be infested with vermin.

Refuse Removal and Disposal

A weekly collection of house refuse is maintained in the area except where concessionary coal allowances are made and in these cases, it is essential to collect twice a week. It is estimated that practically 1,000 houses have this twice weekly collection.

Ash-bin Removal Scheme

The scheme whereby new standard Ash-bins are supplied and delivered by the Cleansing Staff on the request of the owner, at cost price plus a small charge for administration, continues to work quite smoothly.

During the year 33 bins have been supplied under the scheme to various owners.

Trade Refuse

Trade Refuse was collected during the year from 24 shops and factories in the area.

Salvage

The salvage scheme has, during the year, continued to function efficiently. The staff involved in the scheme do the work of baling and sorting in their own time, the material being collected with the house refuse.

The value of salvage materials sold during the year was £684 15s. 7d. of which £446 4s. 1d. was paid to the workmen, leaving a balance, after sundry expenses of £238 11s. 6d. credit to the Council.

(b) Housing and Factories

(i) General

Twenty-two houses were erected privately during the year as follows:—

Castleside ..	..	..	..	..	8
Lanchester ..	..	..	..	..	14
					22

Local Authority:

During the year the following Council houses were erected:—

Langley Park ..	..	..	..	..	4
Burnhope ..	..	..	..	..	24
Lanchester ..	..	..	..	..	14
			Total	..	42

(ii) Repairs and Reconditioning

By making use of Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1949 (as amended), 16 grant assisted schemes were completed on house property during the year.

Since the inception of the scheme 193 applications have been received, three rejected, 27 withdrawn and 122 completed, the remaining number being at various stages of completion.

Owners of property have shown an increasing interest in the scheme for improvement grants and it is anticipated that in future years, even greater use will be made of these provisions thus enabling worth-while properties in the area to be brought up to modern standards.

(iii) Medical Priority for Re-housing

The Council's very sound practice of allocating a number of new houses and casual lettings to medical cases has continued and in view of our concern to reduce the incidence of Tuberculosis in the Area, all of these

were granted to overcrowded families or families living in insanitary circumstances who had in addition one or more members suffering from Tuberculosis.

(iv) **Demolition and Closures**

Demolition Orders served :

28, Commercial Street, Cornsay Colliery	..	..	..	1
29, Commercial Street, Cornsay Colliery	..	..	..	1
29½, Commercial Street, Cornsay Colliery	..	..	..	1
Ivy Cottage, Knitsley Mill	..	..	..	1
21, Hill Top, Esh	..	..	..	1
				5

Formal Undertakings given :

Gamekeeper's Cottage, Greencroft	..	..	..	..	1
Rose Cottage, Castleside	..	..	..	..	1
					2

The following houses have been demolished during the year :

1-31, West Stone Row, Burnhope	..	..	..	..	31
1-20, Fell Row, Burnhope	..	..	..	..	20
1a-7, Office Row, Burnhope	..	..	..	..	8
North Street, Langley Park	..	..	..	..	10
South Street, Langley Park	..	..	..	..	10
1-20, High Row, Malton Colliery	..	..	..	..	20
1-13, Low Row, Waskerley	..	..	..	..	13
11-14, Cross Row, Waskerley	..	..	..	..	4
16-27, Gillow Street, Cornsay Colliery	..	..	..	..	12
26-30, High Street, Cornsay Colliery	..	..	..	..	5
16, Hill Top, Esh	..	..	..	..	1
					134

(v) **Back-to-Back Houses**

Three conversions were carried out during the year leaving 12 properties to be dealt with and of these 6 are now vacant awaiting the opportunity to convert them into self-contained houses.

The remaining properties are located as follows:—

				<i>Remaining.</i>	<i>Occ.</i>	<i>Vacant.</i>
Langley Park	..	..	..	6	3	3
Cornsay Colliery	..	..	..	4	2	2
Hamsteels	..	..	..	2	1	1
				12	6	6

Factories

During the year 16 inspections were carried out in the various factories in the area (See Appendix C.)

Outworkers. Three persons (altering wearing apparel) were notified as being outworkers.

The following is a list of factories in the area at 31st December, 1958.

<i>Trade</i>	<i>With Power</i>	<i>Without Power</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agricultural Contractor	2	—	2
Bakeries	2	—	2
Blacksmiths	1	1	2
Benzol Recovery	1	—	1
Boot Repairers	1	2	3
Brick and Pipe Works	2	—	2
Builders' Yards	1	5	6
Clothing Manufacture	1	—	1
Cosmetics	1	—	1
Ice-Cream Manufacture	2	—	2
Joiners	4	1	5
Motor Repairers	7	5	12
Paint Mixing	—	4	4
Sausage Makers	11	—	11
Sawmills	2	—	2
Tailoring	—	1	1
Glove Making	1	—	1
Locomotive Repairs	1	—	1
Marine Store Dealers	—	1	1
Totals ..	40	20	60

(c) General Inspections.

The following is a summary of inspections made and notices served under the Public Health and Housing Acts:—

	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices served</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices served</i>	<i>No. of Defects remedied after Notice</i>
Housing :				
Public Health and Housing Acts ..	815	923	3	615
Overcrowding	5	3	—	2
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Defective	69	43	—	37
Drainage	190	196	—	154
Water Supply	75	72	—	45
Food Premises	73	45	—	33
Shops Act	—	—	—	—
Dairies	7	2	—	2
Slaughter-houses :				
Public	—	—	—	—
Private	474	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, etc.	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—
Factories	16	11	—	6
Keeping of Animals	5	1	—	1
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles ..	25	62	—	11
Offensive accumulations	177	53	—	50
Smoke Nuisances	4	2	—	2
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	58	27	—	27
Verminous Premises	8	3	—	3
Ice Cream Sampling	4	2	—	2
I.D. Investigations	28	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	377	79	—	64
Totals ..	2,410	1,524	3	1,054

(d) Inspection and Supervision of Food

(i) General

Inspections of 73 premises (food preparation rooms, shops, cafes and public houses) was carried out during the year. Attention was mainly devoted to premises where food is prepared and where meat inspection of all animals slaughtered for human consumption, was ensured.

(ii) Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised), 1949 to 1953

The following licences were issued during the year under review:—

Dealers' Licence to use the special designation " Pasteurised "	4
Dealers' Licence to use the special designation " Sterilised "	12
Dealers' Licence to use the special designation (Raw Milk) " Tuberculin Tested " ..	2
Dealers' Supplementary Licence to use the special designation " Pasteurised " ..	4
Dealers' Supplementary Licence to use the special designation " Sterilised " ..	2
Dealers' Supplementary Licence to use the special designation " Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised "	2

(iii) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Inspections were carried out periodically at all the premises used for the manufacture and storage of food.

The following premises were registered under the Act at the 31st December, 1958:—

Ice-Cream Manufacture	2
Ice-Cream Storage and Sale	30
Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages, Potted or Pressed Food	14
Preparation of preserved food—Fried fish	10

In addition there are the following premises:—

Bakehouses	2
Cafes and Snack Bars	3
Shops:—	
General Dealers	54
Confectionery	8
Fried Fish and Chip Shop	13
Butchers and Meat Shop	14
Licensed Premises (Hotels, Public Houses, Inns)	29

(iv) Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 and 1948

All premises used for the manufacture of ice-cream were inspected during the year and a good standard of hygiene was maintained.

Ice Cream Sample Results:—

	<i>No. of Samples</i>		
Grade I	..	..	4
Grade II	..	..	2
Grade III	..	..	—
Grade IV	..	..	—
Total	..	..	6

(v) Meat and Other Foods

Slaughterhouses—Five privately owned slaughterhouses situated at Lanchester, Cornsay Colliery and Quebec have been in use, none of these however at present complies with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958. All the animals slaughtered at these various premises are for their owner's private butchers shops. Visits have been made for post-mortem and ante-mortem inspection and 100 per cent. inspection of all dressed carcasses was obtained. Details of carcasses and their organs which were condemned are given in Appendix H. Sixty-six per cent. of the meat consumed in the area was from slaughterhouses outside the area.

Condemned meats are stained in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations and disposal is arranged by a by-product firm on Tyneside who specialise in this type of work.

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958, which came into force on 1st January, 1959, were brought to the notice of the owners of slaughterhouses.

There were 23 Licensed slaughtermen on the Register at the end of the year.

Food found to be unfit for human consumption during the year:—

Commodity	No.	lbs.	ozs.
	Tins etc.		
Apricots	2	3	12
Beans	4	2	12
Chopped Pork	13	47	6
Corned Beef	6	14	4
Crab	3	2	6
Grapefruit	2	7	12
Ham	7	138	9
Milk tinned	8	—	—
Peaches	9	12	9
Peas	7	5	10
Pineapples	1	—	12
Pears	10	10	10
Plums	2	2	8
Oranges, tinned	1	—	12
Salmon	2	—	8
Tomatoes	25	21	3
Tongue	3	7	8
Stewed Steak	10	11	14

(e) Prevalence Of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Diseases

There was a considerable decrease in the number of confirmed cases during the year as compared with 1957 (73 against 483). The difference being mainly explained by the epidemic of measles which occurred during the previous year. For analysis of notified and confirmed cases of notifiable diseases see Appendix B.

During the year, all infectious diseases needing hospitalisation were admitted to Chester-le-Street Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Laboratory Facilities

These continue to be provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Newcastle General Hospital.

There are three known Paratyphoid carriers in the district.

The numbers of specimens sent for examination during the past eight year are as follows:—

Year						Specimens Submitted	Positive
1951	..	..	..	..	..	61	23
1952	..	..	..	..	..	61	12
1953	..	..	..	..	..	204	80
1954	..	..	..	..	..	402	68
1955	..	..	..	..	..	317	115
1956	..	..	..	..	..	250	65
1957	..	..	..	..	..	57	30
1958	..	..	..	..	..	79	17

The following table gives particulars of specimens sent in by the Health Department and the Medical Practitioners in the area for examination during the year:—

						No. of Specimens Submitted	Positive
Blood (Serological Examinations)							
(a)	Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
(b)	Other Organisms	..	..	..	..	—	—
Faeces							
(a)	Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	7	—
(b)	Dysentery	..	..	..	..	51	14
(c)	Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	—	—
(d)	Other Organisms	..	..	..	..	—	—
Urine							
(a)	Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	5	—
(b)	Other Organisms	..	..	..	..	—	—
Swabs (Ear, Nasal, Throat, Sewer and River)							
(a)	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	2	—
(b)	Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	..	..	—	—
(c)	Paratyphoid	..	..	..	..	12	1
Sputum for Tuberculosis						2	2
Totals						79	17

Notifiable Diseases Reported during the Year 1958

The following table gives particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) in the Area during the year:—

Disease	Total No. of Cases Notified	Total No. of Cases Confirmed	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Whooping Cough	10	10	—	—
Measles	7	7	—	—
Erysipelas	2	2	—	—
Dysentery	12	12	—	—
Typhoid	1	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	36	36	4	—
Diphtheria	1	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	—
Total	70	69	6	—

Typhoid Fever. The one case of confirmed Typhoid Fever which occurred during the year was infected while on holiday abroad.

Scarlet Fever. Thirty-six cases were notified this year compared with twenty-six last year.

Whooping Cough. Ten cases were notified throughout the area. The use of whooping cough vaccine either alone or combined with diphtheria antigen has now been proved to be of value in the protection of the very young infants with the result that immunisation against this disease is becoming more and more popular. The County Council provide General Practitioners with both whooping cough vaccine and combined diphtheria-whooping cough antigen.

Poliomyelitis. In November one case of paralytic poliomyelitis was notified—a boy aged two years. This child had not been vaccinated against poliomyelitis nor had he received any injections of any sort or had any operations during the previous three months. The paralysis affected muscles of one limb and fortunately was not extensive.

We pressed ahead as fast as we could with the vaccination scheme as and when vaccine became available, and in fact by December 31st, 1958 (and this includes 1956 and 1957 figures) 116 had received one injection 824 had received two injections while 363 had received a complete course of three injections. In the last quarter of the year, the Ministry of Health agreed that the vaccination scheme should also include all those under the age of 26 years in addition to expectant mothers and special priority groups.

The question of how long immunity produced by three injections will last will only be answered in time, however it can be fairly claimed that

such immunisation has provided a protective effect so far for two to three years following inoculation. Vaccines when subjected to rigorous safety tests have proved to be safe and have not caused undue reactions. It would appear therefore that if a large enough proportion of the susceptible childhood and adolescent population becomes adequately protected, great changes are to be expected in the epidemiology of the disease and the present pattern of infection and natural immunity may be permanently altered with possible further shift of incidence to the older age groups. Also with larger numbers protected one would expect a limitation in the number of cases and rate of spread to the non-immune, hopes which American doctors claim to have materialised in their country.

Diphtheria. There were no cases of Diphtheria during the year. The last case notified in the district occurred in 1949 and the last death from the disease in 1944. This is a record we are very anxious to maintain and to do so we must ensure that all children continue to be adequately immunised and in particular to secure immunisation of not less than 75 per cent. of babies before the first birthday.

The total numbers (all age groups) immunised during the year were as follows:—

Primary Injections	..	..	..	..	113
Boosters	..	..	..	..	25

Diphtheria Notification Rates (per 1,000 population) and number of Deaths from Diphtheria are as follows:—

Year	No. of Confirmed Notifications of Diphtheria	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths from Diphtheria
1934	68	1.9	8
1935	48	1.4	10
1936	66	2.5	5
1937	91	5.8	12
1938	60	3.8	4
1939	7	0.45	—
1940	5	0.33	—
1941	12	0.8	—
1942	10	0.7	—
1943	14	0.96	—
1944	11	0.8	1
1945	3	0.2	—
1946	5	0.3	—
1947	1	0.06	—
1948	—	0.00	—
1949	1	0.06	—
to 1958	None confirmed	—	—

Tuberculosis

Fewer new cases of tuberculosis—four in fact—were discovered this year than ever before. There is no doubt that this disease is retreating rapidly. Earlier diagnosis and successful immediate treatment is now possible and the few remaining old chronic infective cases are watched carefully to prevent spread of the germ and thus infection.

Unfortunately plans to vaccinate all school-leavers with B.C.G. vaccine to protect them against tuberculosis had to be postponed because of the priority given to the poliomyelitis scheme.

There was only one death from this disease—a man aged 53 years—who had been a resident at Lee Hill Hospital for 20 years and suffered from a tuberculous spine.

All the milk retailed in the area is now either heat treated in such a way that the tubercle bacilli are killed, or comes from herds that are free from this infection.

1. Statistics

				Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
(a) Number of new cases notified since 1st January, 1958 :—						
Males	..	..	..	3	—	3
Females	..	..	..	1	—	1
				—	—	—
Totals			..	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4</u>
(b) Number of deaths Registered :—						
Males	..	..	..	—	1	1
Females	..	..	..	—	—	—
				—	—	—
Totals			..	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
(c) Number of cases on Tuberculosis Register at the 31st December, 1958 :—						
Males	..	..	..	34	17	51
Females	..	..	..	39	21	60
				—	—	—
Totals			..	<u>73</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>111</u>

It will be noted that there were four new cases notified during the year as compared with 5 last year.

Age distribution of new cases and deaths are as follows:—

Age Period	CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
Years	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31—35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41—45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51—55	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
56—60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66—70	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71—75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76—80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	4		—		—		1	
Totals :	4				1			

Number and rate per 1,000 population of notifications and deaths over the last 19 years:—

Year	No. of Notifications	Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1939	21	1.360	9	0.58
1940	11	0.729	5	0.33
1941	24	1.634	9	0.61
1942	15	1.059	7	0.49
1943	15	1.082	9	0.65
1944	14	1.010	9	0.64
1945	24	1.714	7	0.50
1946	13	0.897	4	0.27
1947	21	1.441	4	0.27
1948	20	1.306	8	0.52
1949	15	0.997	4	0.39
1950	20	1.304	9	0.57
1951	36	2.349	2	0.13
1952	18	1.182	3	0.19
1953	14	0.921	2	0.13
1954	12	0.788	1	0.06
1955	13	0.865	—	—
1956	9	0.599	2	0.13
1957	5	0.332	1	0.06
1958	4	0.265	1	0.06

Tuberculosis Services in the Area

(i) Chest Clinics are situated at Stanley (which drains the Burnhope area), Chester-le-Street (draining Langley Park and Esh Winning areas) and Consett (draining the Lanchester and Castleside areas).

(ii) Those needing sanatorium treatment are, in the main, admitted to the Maiden Law Tuberculosis Unit ; those needing major surgical treatment being transferred to Seaham Hall, Poole Sanatorium or Wolsingham Sanatoria.

(iii) After-care responsibilities rest entirely with the Durham County Council. All day-to-day administration is carried out centrally and nursing requisites, etc., are stored at Durham. Unfortunately no voluntary care committees exist and no specialist social workers attend the chest clinics.

(iv) A number of new Council houses and casual lettings have been given to Tuberculosis cases.

B. Local Health Authority Services

In 1948, the County Council adopted the Ministry approved scheme of dividing the Administrative County into Areas for each of which an Area Health Sub-Committee was appointed. Lanchester Rural, Consett Urban and Stanley Urban Districts with a total population of approximately 102,000, comprise No. 3 Area, meetings of the Area Health Sub-Committee being held quarterly. The Area Office is situated at the Health Department, Council Offices, Tantobie.

The County Medical Officer has kindly agreed to the incorporation in this report of the statistics relating to the personal health services.

(a) Clinics

(i) Birth Control

Clinics for the above are held in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Wetherall House, Medomsley Road, Consett, on alternate Tuesday mornings.

(ii) Maternity and Child Welfare

Clinics for the above are held as follows :—

WESLEYAN METHODIST SCHOOLROOM, LANGLEY PARK—alternate Thursday afternoons.

PARISH HALL, LANCHESTER—alternate Monday mornings.

NEW MINERS' HALL, BURNHOPE—alternate Tuesday mornings.

THE CLINIC, 10, WOOD VIEW, ESH WINNING—alternate Wednesdays.

(iii) Immunisation and Vaccination

This has been carried out at :—

- (a) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics throughout the area ;
- (b) By General Medical Practitioners by personal arrangement with parents ; and,
- (c) In certain schools in the area.

When a child reaches the age of three months propaganda material is sent through the post to all parents. Details of facilities together with the consent forms for smallpox vaccination and diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation are enclosed with this literature. When a child reaches the age of twelve months and 4 years 9 months, further propaganda pamphlets regarding diphtheria immunisation are sent.

Particulars of Immunisation and Vaccination during 1958

	Diphtheria Immunisation		Smallpox Vaccination	Poliomyelitis Vaccination (injections)		
	Primary	Booster		1	2	3
General Practitioners	74	20	83	—	—	—
Local Health Authority Clinics	39	5	4	116	803	363
Total ..	113	25	87	116	803	363

(b) Nursing in the Home and Midwifery Services

During the year 260 live and still births were assigned to the Area. 50 per cent. occurred in hospital and 50 per cent. at home. There were no maternal deaths, but 7 still births and 4 deaths in the first week of life.

Of the two County Midwives and four District Nurse Midwives, four own cars which they are authorised to use in the course of their official duties. All are trained in the use of and possess apparatus for gas and air analgesia.

Domiciliary Nursing

A total of 8,599 home visits were made by the domiciliary nurses during the year, 4,323 (50.2 per cent.) of which were made to patients over the age of 65 years. Since these aged people usually require general care and general toilet, the time spent at each visit is frequently much longer than at the homes of younger patients and obviously with an ageing population, the case loads are going to become heavier even if the minimum attention is being given to ensure comfort. The following is an analysis of these visits and the types of cases nursed.

	AGE GROUPS			CLASSIFICATION						
	0—5 yrs.	5—65 yrs.	65+ yrs.	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuber- culosis	Maternal Complica- tions	Injections only	Others
New Cases	13	222	145	201	170	—	9	—	—	—
Visits	272	4004	4323	6350	1846	—	175	—	2949	228

The Council have continued throughout the year to contribute towards the Chiropody Service for old people provided in the Esh Winning Area, but also covering part of the Lanchester Rural District.

(c) Ambulance Service

Following the re-organisation of the Ambulance Service, which was implemented on the 1st April, 1959, the County Ambulance Depot situated at Villa Real now operates on a 12-hour basis only (8 a.m.—8 p.m. Monday to Friday ; on an 8-hour basis on Saturday (8 a.m.—4 p.m.) ; and is closed on Sunday. Immediate cover for the remainder of each 24 hours is provided from the Stanley Depot, operating under the overall supervision of a Central Control at Durham. By a system of direct telephone lines and radio the Central Control maintains a close check on the disposition of vehicles in all parts of the county and is able to reinforce any area as necessary.

Under re-organisation the Consett Ambulance Control was abolished and the functions were transferred to Stanley Depot where the staff includes one telephonist responsible for accepting calls during the day-time. During his off-duty periods this work is undertaken by the driving staff. As a temporary measure an arrangement has been made with the G.P.O. for calls to be re-directed to the Central Control at Durham at times when all drivers at the Stanley Depot are absent, but consideration is being given to a revision of this system.

The establishment of personnel and vehicles at the Consett and Stanley Depots is as follows:—

Stanley					
Driver-attendants	..	..	..	..	28
Ambulances ..	..	..	..	..	9
Consett					
Driver-attendants	..	..	..	..	12
Ambulances ..	..	..	..	..	7

(d) Prevention of Illness—Care and Aftercare

There are no voluntary district care committees, the Local Health Authority discharging the functions imposed by Section 28 of the National Health Act of 1946. Those cases discharged from hospital and requiring further nursing are visited by the Home Nurses if necessary or supervised and advised by the Health Visitor if this should be requested. Nursing requisites can be hired from the Central Depot at Durham.

(e) Domestic Help Service

This service has been used even more extensively during the year than previously.

Charges are made, the amount depending on the income of the household.

At the beginning of January 1958, 70 cases in this district were being served by a Home Help. There were 25 new cases during the year and of the total of 95 receiving the service 86 (90.5 per cent.) were old age pensioners ; eight were suffering from sickness and there was one maternity case.

Because of an increased allocation of money to this service the waiting list disappeared and many cases were allocated extra hours of assistance by the Home Help. This service, together with the Home Nursing Service is probably of most benefit to the aged person, for either alone or together these services allow old people to remain longer in their own homes among familiar faces and places and delay their admission to hostels and hospitals.

(f) Health Visitor Service

There are two Health Visitors in the Lanchester Rural District, the following domiciliary visits being made during the year:—

Maternity and Child Welfare	..	..	2,736
Tuberculosis	..	..	187
Mental Deficiency	..	..	102
Schools	..	..	214
General Health	..	..	21
Aged People	..	..	44

(g) Mental Health Services

A wing of the former I.D. Hospital at Villa Real converted in June, 1953, has continued to be used for mentally defective children excluded from school under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944. Eleven boys up to the age of 15, 9 girls below the age of 21 and 4 females over 21 from the North West of Durham travel daily to this centre. The Education Department arrange the provision of school meals and free milk to these pupils ; and a special 'bus collects them each morning and returns them to their home each afternoon.

This centre by relieving parents of continuous strain and by teaching discipline, sense of social responsibility and elementary training in good habits, social behaviour, handicrafts such as rug-making and needlework and road safety, provides a very valuable service to the community.

(h) Local Health Authority Hostel Accommodation

During the year five old people were admitted to the following hostels—Cambridge House, Barnard Castle, Weardale House, Stanhope, Parkside, Billingham and Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester. This unfortunate scattering should be avoided however once the Consett Hostel, now in the course of construction has been completed. Many more than those actually admitted were also referred to the Department, but by means of visits, provision of home helps and home nursing facilities, many were able to continue in their own homes, indeed it was frequently only when grave illness and constant attention was necessary that they had to be removed. Quite often old people are reluctant to go to hospital even though apparently everyone but themselves realises that this is the only course open to them.

It was not, however, necessary to use powers for compulsory admission and retention.

(c) Hospital Services and General Medical Practitioner Service

The Local Hospital Services are administered by the North-West Durham Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. The Secretary has kindly provided the following information on the Hospitals and Clinics serving this Area.

Maiden Law Hospital

The 108 beds at this hospital are allocated as follows:—

Ear, Nose and Throat	..	..	..	24
Chest Unit (Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	84
Total	..	..	..	<u>108</u>

Lee Hill Hospital

This hospital, with a complement of 307 beds (62 of which are used as Part III accommodation for the County Council) and a Medical Out-patients' Department, deals with the Chronic Sick and includes a section for Orthopaedic Tuberculosis cases.

Bed allocation is as follows:—

Orthopaedic	..	..	..	..	28
Mental	..	..	..	..	44
Chronic Sick	..	..	..	..	173
Part III Accommodation	..	..	..	..	62
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>307</u>

Shotley Bridge Hospital

Out-patient facilities for all the Specialities exist at this hospital. The 533 beds are allocated as follows:—

Surgical	..	..	..	..	121
Medical	..	..	..	..	98
Gynaecological	..	..	..	..	43
Orthopaedic	..	..	..	..	45
Paediatrics	..	..	..	..	4
Thoracic Surgery	..	..	..	..	114
Radiotherapy	..	..	..	..	50
Plastic Surgery	..	..	..	..	58
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>533</u>

Richard Murray Hospital

There are 32 Obstetric beds at this hospital.

South Moor Hospital

General beds — 38.

(A large number of General Medical, Surgical and Gynaecological cases from the Langley Park area also drain to Dryburn Hospital).

Chest Clinic

Clinics for the above speciality are held in the Chest Clinic, South Moor Hospital (for residents of the Burnhope area), the Chest Clinic, Ropery Lane, Chester-le-Street (for residents of the Langley Park and Esh Wining areas), and the Chest Clinic, Villa Real, Consett (for residents of the Lanchester and Castleside areas).

At the Chest Clinic at (i) Villa Real, Consett, the following sessions operate:—

Tuesday mornings	—9.15 a.m. each week	—Contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis.
Wednesday mornings	—9.15 a.m. each week	—Males.
Wednesday afternoons	—2.00 p.m. each week	—Artificial Pneumothorax and Pneumoperitoneum refills.
Friday mornings	—9.15 a.m. each week	—Females.
Friday afternoons	—2.00 p.m. each week	—Children—up to 16 years of age and B.C.G. Vaccination.

(ii) South Moor

Monday mornings	—9.15 a.m. each week	—Males.
Monday afternoons	—2.00 p.m. each week	—Contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis.
Tuesday mornings	—9.15 a.m. each week	—Pneumoconiosis.
Tuesday afternoons	—2.00 p.m. each week	—Artificial Pneumothorax and Pneumoperitoneum refills.
Thursday mornings	—9.15 a.m. each week	—Females.
Thursday afternoons	—2.00 p.m. each week	—Children—up to 16 years of age.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment and diagnostic facilities are provided by Clinics outside the Rural Area as follows:—

Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.
Males and Females :—

Monday to Friday : 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 6.45 p.m.

Saturday : 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Sunday (Emergency only) : 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Durham County Hospital.

Females : Monday and Thursday, 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Males : Monday and Thursday, 4.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Executive Committee, Durham

This Committee controls the services under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946. There are ten General Medical Practitioners, two Opticians and two Dispensing Chemists operating in the area.

APPENDIX A

Year	Population	Deaths	Death Rate (crude)	Live Births	Birth Rate	Infantile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Neo-Natal Deaths	Neo-Natal Death Rate	No. of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified									
										Measles	Scarlet Fever	Wh'ping Cough	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	Dysentery	Enteric	Food P.	Tuber- culosis	
																		Pul.	Non-Pul.
1938	15,480	158	10.2	238	15.4	16	67	—	—	—	33	—	60	—	—	—	—	11	8
1939	15,440	178	11.4	214	14.2	6	28	—	—	3	5	3	7	—	—	—	—	8	12
1940	15,080	176	11.6	226	14.9	13	57	—	—	54	30	5	5	—	—	1	—	7	4
1941	14,690	176	11.9	251	17.0	17	66	—	—	133	16	22	12	—	—	—	—	15	9
1942	14,170	176	12.4	236	16.6	14	59	—	—	23	37	9	10	—	—	—	—	10	5
1943	13,850	174	12.5	262	18.9	16	61	—	—	96	37	6	14	—	—	—	—	10	5
1944	13,850	157	11.0	285	20.5	18	63	—	—	63	21	7	11	—	—	1	—	4	10
1945	14,000	159	11.3	262	18.7	16	61	—	—	76	6	14	3	—	—	2	—	14	10
1946	14,490	158	10.9	159	17.8	11	42	—	—	153	11	25	5	—	—	1	—	10	3
1947	14,580	172	11.7	294	20.0	9	30	—	—	181	46	40	1	3	—	2	—	12	9
1948	15,310	155	10.1	284	18.5	13	45	6	21.1	184	90	67	—	—	—	1	—	15	5
1949	15,340	171	11.1	296	19.2	8	27	7	23.6	244	59	42	1	—	—	—	—	11	4
1950	15,310	202	13.1	245	16.0	10	40	5	20.4	222	47	79	—	—	—	—	—	14	6
1951	15,300	199	13.0	239	15.6	16	67	11	46.0	288	15	53	—	—	—	—	—	27	9
1952	15,220	171	11.23	245	16.09	10	40.81	5	20.4	134	44	75	—	4	—	—	—	14	4
1953	15,210	213	13.95	248	16.24	6	24.5	4	16.12	63	24	52	—	1	—	—	—	8	6
1954	15,100	185	12.25	220	14.57	8	36.36	7	31.8	244	12	63	1	2	—	—	15	9	3
1955	15,020	165	10.98	243	16.17	7	28.8	4	16.4	203	7	69	—	—	—	—	35	11	2
1956	15,040	164	10.90	248	16.49	2	8.06	1	4.03	24	20	72	—	—	—	—	15	5	4
1957	15,060	142	9.43	212	14.08	8	37.74	6	28.31	402	26	30	—	2	—	—	4	2	4
1958	15,090	189	12.53	253	16.77	7	27.67	5	19.76	7	36	10	—	1	—	1	—	4	—

APPENDIX B
Analysis of the Notified and Confirmed cases of Notifiable Diseases under Age Groups for 1958

Name of Disease	Under one Year		1		2		3		4		5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-35		36-45		46-65		66 and over		TOTALS	
	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	5	4	4	8	8	16	16	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	36
Whooping Cough	1	1	—	—	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Measles	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	12	12
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	
TOTALS	2	2	—	—	5	5	7	7	6	6	10	10	26	26	4	4	1	1	5	4	2	2	5	5	1	1	74	73

APPENDIX C
FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Inspection of Factories

Premises	NUMBER OF :		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories	16	—	—

2. Defects Found in Factories

Particulars	Number of Defects			
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Prosecuted
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts ..	—	—	—	—
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	9	6	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :				
(a) Insufficient	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	11	6	—	—

APPENDIX D

Prevention of Damage by Pests

	Type of Property				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All other (including business premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agricul- tural
I. No. of properties in Local Authorities District	32	4,352	265	4,649	245
II. No. of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification	8	98	2	108	5
(b) Survey under the Act	13	—	—	13	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	174	—	174	—
III. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	132	559	7	698	26
IV. No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :—					
Major	8	15	—	23	4
(a) Rats Minor	4	19	3	26	—
Major	—	—	1	1	—
(b) Mice Minor	—	8	2	10	—
V. No. of infested properties treated by Local Authority ..	12	42	6	60	4
VI. No. of Notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
VII. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
IX. No. of “Block” control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX E

Location of Sewage Disposal Works (All Tank & Filter type)	Area Drained	No. of Properties Draining to Works		Estimated Popul'ion
		Houses	Bldgs.	
Lanchester	Lanchester, Maiden Law and approx. half of Burnhope	820 177	15 —	2,644 619
Burnhope	Approx. half Burnhope	394	13	1,379
Peartree	Peartree	28	—	100
Holmside	Holmside	32	1	112
Langley Park	Langley Park and Esh Village, part by gravitation part by pumping	1,543	20	5,184
Esh Winning vested in Lanchester R.D.C. & Brandon U.D.C. jointly	Part of Cornsay Colliery, new Hamsteels Estate, Hamsteels, Esh Colliery, Property in Brandon U.D.C. Area	550	23	1,875
Hedleyhill Pit	Hedleyhill	11	—	38
East Hedleyhope	East Hedleyhope	46	3	162
Hedleyhope Colliery	Hedleyhope Colliery	21	—	70
Cornsay Village	Cornsay Village	25	—	78
Quebec	Quebec and Wilkes Hill	92	5	322
Hollinside	Hollinside	20	—	75
Malton	Malton Colliery	11	2	38
Satley	Satley	43	3	145
Castleside	Western half of Castleside, Sewage from the remainder of Castleside accepted for treatment by Consett U.D.C.	167	5	581

APPENDIX F

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ..	497	46	—	854	174	—
Number inspected	497	46	—	854	174	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	4	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	29	10	—	183	4	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	5.8	21.7	—	21.9	2.8	—
Tuberculosis only : Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	16	6	—	3	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.2	13.04	—	0.35	—	—
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was dis- covered	—	—	—	—	—	—

